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Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 128 of Vol. V.]

MONDAY, May 12, 1794.

[Whole No. 524.]

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburghs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Fum and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—Should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

d-1f

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP



ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794

dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21.

dtf



For Baltimore,

THE SNOW

BALTIMORE,

FERRY BENSON, Master.

But then about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to

SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

Who have for Sale,

A FEW PIPES

Cargo Teneriffe wine

And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794

dtf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE

WINEs of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.

Cognac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in casks.

Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use.

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

The corner of Dock and Pear streets,
Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

WINEs, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission.

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.

May 9

to&f2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that

On Monday the 12th inst.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for sale, at his Wholesale Warehouse, No. 117, north Second street, opposite to Messrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,

A NEAT PARCEL

DRY GOODS,

Just imported in the ship William Penn, from London,

Consisting of an assortment of

Sattins, modes & perfi-

ans, narrow corded Dimities, and some India Mullins.

Louis Osmont,

Who has also for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Looking Glasses, Framed,

Claret in cases of superior quality,
Champaigne Wine, and a few
Boxes Spermaceti Candles.

May 7.

dtf

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.

May 5.

dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A FEW Cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Advertisement.

The Editor of the American Star proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.

May 5

3t

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wine,

fit for immediate use

Gin in cases,

Souchong Tea,

Black Pepper,

Russia Mats,

Corks,

Jesuits Bark,

Coffee, and

Eighty Hds. prime Tobacco.

May 5.

d-6t.

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118.

Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

dtf

February 15.

Advertisement.

M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St Domingo, going to Baltimore in the stage, left on his route the 5th inst. a POCKET BOOK containing several letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thousand dollars, in favor of Messrs Zacharie Couman and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever shall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, shall be recompensed for their trouble.

May 7

43t

REMAINING

OF THE

Ship India's Cargo,

FROM

BENGAL.

A small assortment of

BALE GOODS,

250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a Quantity of PEPPER

For Sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Who has also to dispose of

Barcelona Hand Is. in boxes,
Holland Gin in casks,
Souchong, Myson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.

May 10

d3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second Street,

Philadelphia,

VOLUME XI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

OR A

Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifery, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates. The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIth is in some forwardness. On the first of September 1792, the price of the subscription was increased TEN dollars on all parts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

* As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the sets, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any sets after the first day of July next.

April 22.

m&th6w.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLECKER.

m&tht

To be Let,

For Merchants Computing Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 60 rooms in each, with fire places behind garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17.

turn&ctf

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Co-partnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,

Plated Coach & Saddle

Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street,

April 12.

tnth&6w

THE office of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front street, being the fourth east corner of Front and Walnut streets.

May 1.

t&f 1 m.

From the Independent Chronicle.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Printers,

AS the Crows are frequently very troublesome, by eating the Indian Corn after it is planted, I wish you to publish the following very easy method to prevent it:

Diffolve three quarters of a pound of Salt-Petre in water enough to cover half a bushel of seed corn; let it soak three or four days; stir it carefully once or twice each day, that all the corn may be impregnated with it, and the Crows will not visit the field more than once, and then will eat but very little of it. It is also of great service against the Grub-Worm, so troublesome in low ground.

And Messrs. Printers, let me also recommend planting Corn the beginning of May, and if by a late frost in the spring it is killed, do not replant it, as it will sprout again, and before the fall recover its full growth, and be as forward as if the frost had not touched it. Many are so fearful of a frost in the spring, as to make it so late before they plant, that the corn is often hurt by the frost in the fall, which it can never recover.

A FARMER.

From the General Advertiser.

AN ACCOUNT

OF A

NEW SPECIES OF WHEAT.

THE history of forward winter wheat, accidentally discovered in Virginia, is

most one. A Mr. Hunt, in the county of Caroline, of that state, about seven years past, purchased of a merchant a quantity of mixed wheat, and having sown it, when his wheat was in flower, observed a single ear, almost ripe. Hence he conceived an idea, that it might be a different species. To determine this, he carefully preserved the wheat produced by this solitary ear, which has now multiplied to such a degree, as that several thousand bushels will be produced at the next harvest, it having been distributed into many hands.

But the character of this wheat deserves greater attention. And as in all probability, it has not yet entirely unfolded its qualities, it is much to be desired, that the best informed botanical knowledge, and the most accurate agricultural experiments, were united in its investigation.

The following observations, have, for their basis several trials upon different soils, made in the two last years; a term so short, that it would be dangerous to allow them an unsuspicious reliance.

This wheat ripens from 15 to 20 days earlier than any other; the straw is shorter by about one third, than that of any other kind, and the same proportion is maintained in the length of the ear. But the ear always possesses a full and permanent appearance. The straw is encumbered with very little fodder.

The circumstance of its ripening so early, produces the following important effects.

1st. It is never destroyed by the rust. An effect towards which the nakedness and lowness of the straw, by allowing more freely the action of the sun and air, must considerably contribute. Upon this point, the experiments appeared to be conclusive.

The two last years were singularly unseasonable upon wheat in general, after it was in the ear, where the experiments were made, and most so upon this particular species. But this bid defiance to the pestilence, and weighed above sixty pounds to the bushel, whilst all others suffered a loss of about one third in quantity, and did not in weight exceed an average of fifty-five. The experiments were made in six different places. Upon new, old, stiff, light, poor and rich ground. And the different sorts of wheat were sown on the same day, immediately contiguous to each other, early and late.

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2d. Being ripe, before cockle have arrived to a vegetative state, it is never assailed by that enemy. And it is probable that the seed of the wild onion, may feel a shock from the same cause. As to cheat, it did not make its appearance among this wheat, but it is to be expected, this like other wheat is liable to degenerate into that weed.

3d. If vegetables extract much of their food from the atmosphere, as the experiments of Doctor Priestly seem clearly to prove, and if more of this food is obtained, when the air is condensed by a degree of moisture, than when it is in a state of rarefaction, it results, that this wheat cannot equally impoverish the soil, with any other species. Because it arrives to maturity before the heats of summer have driven down vegetables to pasture themselves almost exclusively, upon the store of food absorbed by the earth.

4th. Admitting this theoretick argument to be inconclusive, it will not weaken the force of another, which is experimental. Clover was sown upon four of the six lots of this wheat, and also upon its contiguous rival. The clover, and where there was no clover, the weeds succeeding this wheat, so far surpassed in growth, the clover and weeds succeeding the other kinds, that their superior luxuriance was distinguishable almost as far as they could be discerned. And though this effect should be attributed to the removal, of the forward wheat from the ground earlier than the other, yet it must still be acknowledged, that it will have a preferential influence upon the fertility of the soil.

5th. Wherever the climate will admit of artificial grasses, the last observation deserves considerable attention: And it may be enforced by others, having a similar tendency. Before, as well as after, the forward wheat was cut, the growth of the clover sown upon it greatly exceeded that of its neighbor, and it also came up better. Whether this is ascribable to the lowness of the wheat, and its not being burthened by any operative weight of fodder, or to any other cause, it is yet an effect, as recommendatory, of it to northern climates, as its safety against rust is to southern. The product of the crop, of pasture, is greater, and it also acquires a strength of constitution, capable of withstanding the summer heats. These it almost universally survived, whilst the contiguous clover, debilitated by being oppressed with a greater burthen of straw, and to a later period, perished, generally in great quantities, and in spots, entirely.

6th. If Indian corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, it usually suffers at harvest. The harvest of the forward wheat is over, when the corn is yet young, and therefore recoverable; whereas it often happens, that it sustains irretrievable injury, by arriving to an advanced state, during the neglect incident to the latter harvest.

7th. When potatoes or other vegetables, which are gathered late in the fall, are used as a fallow crop, the repugnancy of this wheat to the rust, must be highly recommendatory, because late sowings are ever most liable to this distemper.

With respect to the straw, which is inferior in quantity to that of other wheat, about one third, it occurs to observe,

1st. That this circumstance produces a saving of near one third of the labor of cutting, gathering up, carting and stacking.

2d. That the wheat being short, never lodges.

3d. That it may be cut by the scythes, almost unexceptionably.

4th. That the straw is not liable to be damaged by the rust.

5th. That the grain before and after the wheat is cut, is not liable to an equal degree of risque with wheat carrying a greater burthen of straw, from rain, because this species dries faster, and is got in sooner.

It may be objected, that this circumstance diminishes the great fund for raising manure. To this it is answered, that the straw is only an offal of the crop. That no crop can be cultivated for the sake of the offal. That the impoverishment of the soil by the growth of straw, is probably equivalent to the quantity produced. That hence it may be inferred, that it will require the whole surplus of straw, produced by the latter wheat, to repair its surplus of injury to the soil, beyond the forward. And that if it was admitted, that a given quantity of land, in

the latter, would produce more straw than the same quantity in the forward, it does not follow, that a similar effect would flow from a given quantity of labor; because the saving of labor being equivalent to the deficiency of straw, may be converted to the extension of tillage, and thus more than compensate for that deficiency.

Besides, if these arguments are just, they exhibit an article of agricultural economy of great importance. The whole labor of removing the surplus of straw—of converting it into manure—and of restoring it to the soil, is saved, and nothing is lost by this saving, because the late wheat does not rob the soil of this surplus. The forward wheat invariably produces more grain than the latter, in proportion to the straw.

The shortness of the ear is the next object of consideration; as it appears to prognosticate a diminution of the crop. It being evident that an ear, one third longest, must produce the most grain, if equally well filled. The last circumstance seldom, or never happens, but if it did, it ought not still to be conceded, that an equal quantity of land or of labor, would produce more later than forward wheat. Because,

1st. As to the land it may probably bear being sown one third thicker on account of the difference in the size of the straw, and if so, the objection arising from a supposed deficiency of that article, is removed. But if with an equal quantity of seed, the crop of grain will be equal, and land can bear more forward, than later seed, it follows that the crop per acre of the forward wheat will be greatest, whilst it will still impoverish the soil less, by reason of being separated from it sooner. The superiority of the produce per acre, is rendered still more probable, by estimating all the exclusive casualties, to which the later wheat is liable; and by recollecting that the heads of the forward wheat are almost invariably best filled, and the grain heaviest.

2d. Should this expectation even turn out to be groundless, as to an equal quantity of land, yet it may be safely affirmed, that an equal quantity of labor would undoubtedly produce an equality in the crop (supposing the two kinds of wheat to come to perfection) both as to grain and straw. This idea comprises the benefits arising from the culture of the forward wheat, within the narrowest compass, and yet excluding the considerations of less magnitude, an improvement of the soil and an evidence of the exclusive calamities, to which the later wheat is liable, are among the advantages which would still remain.

To form a comparative average of these rival crops, would require a long succession of accurate experiments, as the only means by which a just computation of the exclusive calamities so inimical to the later wheat, can be made. During the two years' experiments, before mentioned, the forward wheat was preferable to the latter in every respect, and in all soils. The crop exceeded by the acre, in measure, in weight, and as to the value of the straw. But these results do not furnish sufficient evidence of the consequences, in case both kinds should arrive to a state of perfection.

The grain of the forward wheat is harder than any other with which it has been compared. It is also large, plump, white, and produces flour in quantity and quality equal to the best later white wheat.

This hardness of the grain conspires with the inferior growth of the straw and fodder, to lessen the liability of the forward wheat, to sprout in the field. An effect to which its ripening in cooler weather also contributes.

It is very probable that this species of wheat would be a beneficial acquisition to those countries, whose short summers, warm climates, or wet seasons, occasion many impediments in the culture of this grain. If it was introduced into Great Britain, and if it should be found that the soil and climate of America, operated particularly against its degeneracy, whilst that country would be greatly benefited, a new branch of commerce would be opened for this.

An agent at Fredericksburg or Port Royal, on Rappahannock river in Virginia, might probably be able to collect, as much as one thousand bushels of this wheat. The eagerness however with which it is purchased for seed by the neighboring farmers, and the smallness of the quantity yet grown, rapid as the increase has been, have hitherto bestowed upon it a superior

ty of price over other wheat, from fifty to an hundred per centum. A circumstance which constitutes an encomium flowing from experiment upon this species of wheat.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT.

A Writer whose signature is "Homo" suggests that the danger of fires in populous places, resulting from wooden or framed buildings, is so great, as should induce the legislatures of the several states to forbid the erection of houses, &c. formed of wood only in towns or cities which contain 10,000 inhabitants or upwards. He proposes that all wooden buildings now erected in such places, should be taken down, and compensation made to the owners by the public—that all houses should in future be built with brick or stone, covered with slate or tile, and the use of shingles prohibited. He answers objections by saying, that the general is paramount individual interests; that the majority in free governments, have a right to make laws promotive of general and permanent good—that the loss would be temporary, and in a great degree imaginary—and would be succeeded by lasting advantages, taking into consideration the superior durability of brick or stone buildings to those made of wood, independent of the security and consequent tranquillity of the public mind, which would be consequent to the adoption of this plan.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Saturday, May 3.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Taylor from the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Mathers, doorkeeper to the Senate, for further compensation, reported a resolution on the subject—And on the petition of George Taylor and others, clerks in the several departments, reported from the same committee, that their petition lie on the table, the subject thereof being under the consideration of the House of Representatives; and the reports were severally agreed to. Whereupon

Resolved, That the said James Mathers, for extraordinary services as doorkeeper to the Senate, be allowed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid by the Secretary of the Senate out of the money appropriated by law, to defray the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

The petition of George Bounenard a soldier of the militia of the state of Kentucky, wounded by the Indians in the year 1790, was presented and read praying the aid of government, under disability thereby from labor.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion,

"That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency, and if they think proper, to report a bill for authorizing the President of the United States, to provide timber of suitable qualities and dimensions, and in sufficient quantities, for the framing and building twenty ships of forty-four guns, and to cause the same to be cured in a manner that may render it the most durable."

Ordered, That this motion lie for consideration until Monday next.

Mr. Foster from the committee, reported that they had this day laid before the President of the United States the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, May 5.

The bill for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire, was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be "An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," was read the third time and being further amended—

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

The motion made on the 2d instant that a quantity of timber be provided for building twenty ships, of forty-four guns each, was considered.

Ordered, That it lie for further consideration.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was referred the remonstrance of the legislature of New-Hampshire, respecting a decree of the circuit court of the United States, in a cause there pending, between David Stoddard Greenough and others, libellants, and John Penhallow and others respondents, reported—

"That the state of New-Hampshire being a free, sovereign and independent state, long before the confederation of the United States, made a law for the purpose of privateering against the common enemy, and to establish courts for the legal trial and condemnation of prizes. That in pursuance of said law the said brig Lufanna, mentioned in said remonstrance, was captured, tried and condemned according to law, and distributed by order of court among the captors and owners of the privateer. The committee further report that the said brig and her cargo were infured in London against all risque and dangers of the sea, and all American privateers; and that after the capture and condemnation aforesaid, the owners of said brig Lufanna and cargo were paid for the loss, by the under writers. And further that the said state of New-Hampshire never gave an appellate jurisdiction in this cause to any foreign court or power whatsoever; and that all interference therein by any other than the courts of New-Hampshire, is in the opinion of this committee a violation of the freedom, sovereignty and independence of said state—All which is humbly submitted."

Ordered, That this report lie on the table.

Mr. Monroe notified the Senate, that he should to-morrow move for leave, to bring in a bill, to suspend the execution of the fourth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, until the United States shall be assured of a satisfactory compliance with the articles stipulated in the said treaty, to be performed on the part of Great Britain.

On motion,

It was agreed that the rule be dispensed with at this time, and that Mr. King have leave to bring in a bill, prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same; and the bill was read the first time accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

After the consideration of the executive business

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, May 6.

The bill prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same, was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Hawkins, Mr. King and Mr. Livermore, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States."

"They have passed a "Resolution to authorize the President, to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate."

And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution last mentioned.

Resolved, That this resolution pass with amendment.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendment to this resolution.

Mr. Strong reported from the managers of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting service" that the House of Representatives should recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and that the following section be inserted in the bill—

"And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer and soldier now in the service of the United States whose term of enlistment shall not expire before the first day of January next, shall

be allowed and paid the sum of four dollars."

And the report was agreed to.
A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:
"Mr President—The House of Representatives have rejected the report of the managers at the conference on the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting service," and adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the first section of the said bill?" And he withdrew.

The bill was accordingly lost.
On motion,
"That a committee be appointed to report to the Senate, what part of the trade of the United States may be released from the effect of the present embargo, without interfering with the principle that induced the laying of the same."

Ordered, That this motion lie until tomorrow for consideration.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.
The motion made the 2d instant, that a quantity of timber be provided for building twenty ships of forty four guns each, was further considered.

Ordered, That this motion be referred to Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Cabot, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their clerk:
"Mr. President—The House of Representatives disagree to the amendment of the Senate to "The resolution to authorize the President of the United States to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope."—And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the resolution last mentioned.

Resolved, That they recede therefrom.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

Agreeable to the notice of yesterday, Mr. Monroe requested leave to bring in a bill, providing under certain limitations, for the suspension of the fourth article of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain; and

On motion for the previous question, to wit,

Shall the main question be now put?
It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 12—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Cabot, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Henry, Izard, King, Monroe, Morris, Potts, Rofs, Strong and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Foster, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Livermore and Martin.

And on the main question, to wit:

Shall leave be given to bring in the said bill?
It passed in the negative.—Yeas—2.—Nay—14.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present—

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Mr. Monroe and Mr. Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Henry, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rofs and Strong.

After the consideration of the executive business.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, April 30.

An affray took place yesterday on board the Apollo. Capt. Keown, of Philadelphia. A French lad, had been on the wharves to borrow a colour of one of the American ships. The sailors of the Apollo passed some jokes upon him, and he, not thoroughly understanding them, thought himself affronted. He left the ship, and shortly after returned with a number of Frenchmen dressed out with cockades, and who displayed the flags of both the nations. They went on board for an explanation. To make up the matters they insisted that one of the sailors should kiss the cockade, which he would not submit to.

High words and blows ensued. The Frenchman most immediately engaged, drew a dagger. One Welch, received three wounds in his head. One by the name of Duncan was stuck by the dagger in the belly, tho' the physicians think he may recover

as his intestines seem not to be injured. The citizens assembled, seized and conducted them to the guard house. One or two Frenchmen were wounded with the weapons Nature has provided for our defence.

In the afternoon, the French Consul waited upon the Captain on board. He being out, the consul desired he might be acquainted, that he was sorry for the accident; that he disavowed their conduct as subjects of the republic, and that he should be among the first to prosecute the villains to conviction.

About 5 o'clock, we are informed, another sailor was wounded in the face with a cutlass, in Meeting-street, by a company of five Frenchmen.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12. EMBARGO.

Saturday last, a resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives, by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, for continuing the embargo to the 20th June.

This day the subject was taken up—an amendment was moved to add, *so far as respects vessels bound to the West-Indies*—this motion was lost—and after considerable debate the question being put on the original resolution, it was negatived, seventy-three to thirteen.

The New York Journal of Saturday, says, Mr. JAY, was to sail from New York, yesterday.

Extract from a pamphlet entitled "Naked Truth" published in England immediately after the war of 1755.

"Naked truth is always disagreeable to weak minds as they compose the bulk of mankind, she is the most hateful to the multitude.

"I know it is as dangerous to write against popular prejudices as against tyrants.

"Let us call back a few years, and see with what ardor the merchants cried out for a Spanish war; a few ships were plundered, a Captain lost his ears, no satisfaction would go down; even men of sense supported the party.

We sent a noble fleet; covered the sea with our ships, and the islands with our soldiers; but what return, we buried twenty thousand men without a battle.

"Whence came the disappointment? from the war's being improper, and drove on by popular clamor. By believing those popular prejudices, or not daring to oppose them, the government was forced to carry on the war in unwholesome climates.

It is hurting a prince, or minister, greatly, to urge them by popular clamor to a war. A magnanimous prince, hearing such clamors, is unwilling to stem them, lest his glory should suffer; and a wise minister must give way to the joint cry of the people, and urge on the courage of the prince, tho' he knows the danger.

The merchant, manufacturer, shipbuilder, and infinite numbers employed in fitting out shipping, may cry out for war.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians, said the shrine makers: perhaps they would be less violent, would they but consider what a desperate reckoning was paid for their short harvest at the beginning of the late war.

"As the war of 1755 was in great measure urged on by the merchants, so the treaty of Paris was rendered unpopular by the same merchants, who did not find that it gave them as many monopolies as they expected."

TRANSLATED FOR THIS GAZETTE,

From the Courier Francois of Saturday last.

ST. DOMINGO.
The last event at Port-au-Prince has created consternation in every heart—It shews how much France is deceived by the usurpers who destroy the country in its name, whilst the English and the Spaniards under the pretext of preservation, or protection complete on their part the ruin of this flourishing colony—(Of this several letters from St. Domingo assure us)—In this unfortunate city (Port-au-Prince) the whites reduced to a state of weakness and nullity the most wretched, waited in silence a change in their situation, when *Sonthanax* and *Monbrun*, mutually jealous of their respective authorities, contemplated a decisive stroke to assure each to himself the superiority.

Monbrun, sure of the corps of *Equality* of which he had attached to himself all the officers, troubled *Sonthanax*, who under the pretence that the English threatened Port-au-Prince, went to the prisons harangued the prisoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion d'Artois, to complete it—the prisoners consented, were armed and posted in one part of the fortifications, whilst the troops of *equality* occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to *Monbrun* a project to determine the inferiority of his party—he immediately formed a resolution to oppose it. On the night of the following day, *Monbrun* attacked the works with the corps of *Equa, lity*; surprised the new battalion d'Artois, and massacred a great number—the alarm spread to all parts—all the whites found in

the streets were shot. In this frightful confusion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could save themselves, fought refuge, some at Leogane, others at Archaye. *Sonthanax* seeing his party crushed, retired to Fort L'Het, with about 80 whites, determined to defend themselves—*Monbrun* summoned him to surrender in an hour, or he would massacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children to the number of 250. *Sonthanax* seeing he could not resist, surrendered to *Monbrun*—the 80 whites he had with him saved themselves by fleeing to Leogane and Archaye. Behold then *Sonthanax* in the power of *Monbrun*, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that five hundred whites were murdered on this occasion. That the negro *Hyacinth* released from prison by this event, marched immediately to *Cul-de-sac*, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thousand negroes—he has possessed himself of the Forts *St. Joseph* and *St. Claire*, determined to resist *Sonthanax* and *Monbrun*.

Thus to the continual shock of authorities, the evil designs of foreign powers, perpetual divisions, the pretensions of one party, and the weakness of the other, may be ascribed the ruin of this miserable colony.—For if all their efforts had been turned to its preservation, it is not law which they have abused, till it is lost would, have destroyed them. Union would have been their security.

Translated from the Courier Francois of this morning.

By persons arrived here from Port de Paix, St. Domingo, we learn that the Commandant *Levaux* and Col. *Pageot*, are determined to preserve to the French Republic the places which they have in their possession. They have a good Republican garrison who are resolved not to submit either to the English or Spanish.

Levaux has taken the camp *Fouache* guarded by 150 English and some French who were made prisoners—He took this camp without firing a gun. The English and Spanish have no force—sickness has left but a few soldiers there—all the service falls upon the inhabitants who are exhausted by fatigue.

Extract from the New-York Journal of Saturday last.

"After spending the evening at the card table, and taking a social glass, I retired to bed, sunk to sleep, and dreamed that I was, on a morning, in the gallery of the House of Representatives in Congress. The Speaker, with either a pen-knife, or a key, I could not discover which, rapped on a table, and instantly all the gentlemen put off their hats and rose up. At that instant I saw, at the Clerk's table, a man of a grave appearance almost covered with a huge white wig, which had fifteen tails to it, and a sort of gown and cassock, in which green, blue, white, red, and black, were mixed in a manner I cannot describe. He opened a huge book, and read as follows:

From the triumph of passion over reason, *Good Lord deliver us.*

From national pique, *Good Lord, &c.*

From unjust modes of taxation, and foolish modes of spending money, *Good Lord, &c.*

From long speeches, made for the sake of speechifying, *Good Lord, &c.*

From offensive reasons, instead of real motives, *Good Lord, &c.*

From the clashing of the interests of merchants, farmers, artificers, fundlings and fidlers, *Good Lord, &c.*

From that European system of policy, which has ruined so many nations, *Good Lord, &c.*

From that plan of governmental management which is calculated to render the rich richer, and the poor poorer, *Good Lord, &c.*

From an heavy debt and reiterated loans, *Good Lord, &c.*

From national pride, and national prodigality, *Good Lord, &c.*

From the folly of encouraging commerce for the sake of encreasing the revenue, *Good Lord, &c.*

From the non-sense of encouraging consumption for the sake of encreasing commerce, *Good Lord, &c.*

From pushing commerce on a fictitious capital, *Good Lord, &c.*

From a wish to villify, and from fear to examine public measures, *Good Lord, &c.*

From a government addressed to the fears, rather than to the good sense, and sensible interests of the people, *Good Lord deliver us. Amen.*

He ended with a groan of despair—bowed—went away, and wept as he went. Most of the gentlemen seemed displeased; a few seemed to be in unison with the

good man of the wig, while one, who I was told was a merchant, sat all the time eagerly attentive to a letter which he had just opened."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 10.
ARRIVED.

Ship Mercator, Towns,	Hull, 66 days
Brig Proserpine, Tylee,	Curacao
Two Sisters, Hawley,	Surinam
Susan & Polly, Carpenter,	Savannah
Betty and Polly, Wheeler,	St. Croix
Vigilant Cutter, Dennis,	Charleston
Schr. Governor Clinton, Harris,	Hispaniola
Goliath,	St. Thomas
Sloop Humbird, Clark,	Philadelphia
John & Mary, Todd,	Fort Dauphin
Mary, Webb,	Philadelphia
The schooner Polly, Fanning,	failed four days before the Proserpine from Curacao.
The ship Bristol, of this port, is arrived at Ferrol in 33 days.	
The ship Maria and Eliza, of Boston, Capt. Clement, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, out 40 days—having met with much rough weather, carried away part of his bowsprit, jib-boom, &c.	

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Days
Ship Cleopatra, Smith,	Amsterdam 73
Atlantic, Swaine,	Liverpool 49
Apollo, Keown,	Charleston
Swanwick, Eagleson,	Coruana 52
Diana, Cain,	St. Marc 17
Alexander, Strong,	Charleston 10
Snow Ann, Arnold,	Rhode Island 5
Trusty, Cook,	Oporto 56
Boston, Stites,	Gonaives 23
Conception, De Souza,	Lisbon 65
Brig Friendship, Howland,	Havanna 17
Fair American, Eve,	Honduras 53
Ranger, Dryburgh,	C. N. Mole 25
Sally, Cummings,	Virginia 5
Schr. Blanche, Cresente,	Port du Paix 22
Delight, Gardley,	Boston 9
Wilmington Packet, Andrews,	Georgetown 10
Nancy, Burton,	Virginia 2
Fly, Davy,	Baltimore 3
Sloop New York Packet, Bailey,	New-York 3
Sally, Cooper,	ditto 4
Lauranie, Church,	St. Mary's 15
William, Taylor,	Virginia 6
Driver, Doyle,	C. N. Mole 34
Fanny,	Virginia 4
Trial, Gibbs,	N. York 10
Martha, M'Williams,	Virginia 10
Brilliant, Norris,	do. 10

To Correspondents.

The "epigram on the writers of the democratic Society" is too long, it is rather an invoice of follies for sale, than a genuine Epigram—if the author will consolidate them in a well pointed mass, and strike out the feverities on Mr. D. who is not deserving of quite so much, his epigram shall have a place.

"A Citizen of Philadelphia"—to-morrow.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber leaving this city for a short time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Portier to transact all business in his absence, holding his transactions as Valued on

Louis Osmont.

May 10 dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 12.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

Recruiting Officer.

Ballance,	Mr. Morris
Scruple,	Mr. Warrell
Seale,	Mr. De Moulins
Worthy,	Mr. Cleveland
Captain Plume,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Brazen,	Mr. Marshall
Serjeant Kite,	Mr. Green
Bullock,	Mr. Bates
Coffer Pearmain,	Mr. Francis
Thomas Appletree,	Mr. Blisset
Constable,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Welch Collier,	Mr. Harwood
Ballance's servant,	Master Warrell
Sylvia,	Mrs. Marshall
Melinda,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Shaw
Rose,	Miss Willems

To which will be added,

(For the last time this season,)

La Foret Noire;

O R,

The Natural Son.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

146
Philad. April 22, 1794.
* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is here-
by given to the members of the Corporation
for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presby-
terian Ministers, and of the Poor and Dis-
tressed Widows and children of Presbyterian
Ministers, that a meeting of said corporation
is to take place, on the 22d day of May next,
in the second Presbyterian church in the city
of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the
dispatch of all such business as may then be
brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
tuth&36t

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
THIS being the last year of the present
Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty
to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit
your votes and interests in my favor, to place
me on the return at the next general Election,
as his successor for said office; in doing which,
you will confer an obligation that will be
gratefully remembered; by

Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.
estf.

May 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near
Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were
afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the
Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted
the same to the General Post Office. The suf-
ferers by that robbery are desired to state the
amount of their losses respectively, and trans-
mit the same, with the original letters of their
correspondents (where recovered) or other
evidence thereof to the General Post Office,
before the first day of June next, immedi-
ately after which a dividend will be made among
the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.
Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 raw6w

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&tf

S H O E S.

A quantity of stout well made Men's size
SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for
sale at
No. 36, North Third Street.
May 6 mw&f10t

Treasury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals
will be received at the Office of the Commis-
sioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of
the following kinds, suitable for the building
of the Frigates authorized by Law. A par-
ticular detail of the sizes and proportions will
be communicated, on application at the said
Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

98 Pieces of various Dimensions, includ-
ing Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers,
&c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet
Keel.

27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale
pieces, Bilge Strakes, Clamps, &c.
230 Logs, for various uses.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and
from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locust Treennails, 18, 24 and 30
inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar
Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and
Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the
above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion
for the whole six, will make their Proposals
accordingly.

tuth&3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to
inform his subscribers and the public in gen-
eral, that the plate is now under the hands of
the engraver, and in greater forwardness than
was at first contemplated. At the same time
he begs leave to remind them, that subscrip-
tion papers are still open at most of the noted
book-stores in the city; and that he hopes
from the whole of them to be enabled to form
such a respectable catalogue of names, as will
do a credit to the work, as well as afford a
reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.
Those who are desirous of further informa-
tion are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market Street.
April 14. m&thf

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, for-
merly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of
the City of Washington, deceased, are desired
to apply and have his affairs settled.
City of Washington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY THOMAS DOBSON,

No. 41, South Second Street.
Extract of a letter from a gen-
tleman in America to a friend in England, on
the subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a
dollar.

Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to
a State.

Price 1-8th of a Dollar. mw&f4w

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edwards*, Capt. Grandon, from
St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
HAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. drwg&twf

District of Pennsylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the
twenty-fourth day of March, in the
eighteenth year of the independence of the
United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD
of the said district, has deposited in this office,
the title of a book, the right whereof he claims
as author, in the words following, to wit:
"Historical Collections; consisting of state
papers, and other authentic documents; in-
tended as materials for an history of the U-
nited States of America."
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philosophical So-
ciety, held at Philadelphia, for promoting
useful knowledge; Fellow of the American
Academy of Arts and Sciences; and corre-
spondent member of the Massachusetts His-
torical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugae venient, et Regna illustra
condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna mi-
nistra."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of
the United States, entitled "An act for the
encouragement of learning, by securing the
copies of maps, charts and books, to the au-
thors and proprietors of such copies, during
the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

May 7 ew4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L.
BLEECKER & SONS,
On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve
o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the coun-
ty of Tioga, State of New York.

The containing acres.
Southwest quar. of Township No. 2, 9,424
Northwest do. do. 4, 5,647
Northeast do. do. 6, 10,525
Southwest do. do. 7, 9,000
Southwest do. do. 8, 3,950
Northwest do. do. 8, 6,250
Southeast do. do. 9, 6,250
Southeast do. do. 10, 9,000
Northwest do. do. 10, 10,475

These lands are rapidly increasing in value,
large settlements are already made in several
of the townships; the goodness of soil, and
the advantages in point of situation being so
well known, render any further description
unnecessary. A map of the tracts and condi-
tions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen
street, New-York.
April 10. tuth&st4M

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship
Wilkinson.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality
in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy
capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.
SHELLED ALMONDS and a few Kegs of
RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes
hds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship
Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill
of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for Sale.

April 5. w&st1m.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of
the Bank of the United States, and Twenty
Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America,
several of which have appeared in circulation
within a few days past; they are a good ge-
neral imitation of the genuine Bills, but may
be distinguished by the following

M A R K S.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the
United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F.
for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and
whiter and it takes the ink more freely than
the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller
than the M. and other letters of that word,
so that a line extended from the top of the O,
to touch the top of the M. would extend con-
siderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrow-
er and closer together than the rest of the bill.
The i and j in the word promise are not
parallel, the j inclining much more forward
than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes
of all the letters are stronger and the device
in the margin particularly is much coarser and
appears darker than in the true bills. Some
of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Where-
as the Bank was not in operation till Decem-
ber, and no five dollar bills were issued in
that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North
America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter
B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar
to that of the counterfeited Five Dollar Notes
above described; the engraving is better exe-
cuted, and they approach nearer to the ap-
pearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twen-
ty, in the body of the bill, are in number thir-
teen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in
the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same
word in the Five Dollar Bills as described a-
bove, the o being less than the m, and others
following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North
whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well
defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the
left hand at the bottom, do not come down to
the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular
appearance to the word, the Tw and the y go-
ing below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appear-
ance of being written with lamb-black and
oil, and differs from other inks used in
printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed
in some of the Southern States, as all the coun-
terfeits that have appeared, have come from
thence, and two persons have been apprehended
in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author
of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall
discover and prosecute to conviction the several
offenders of the following descriptions or any
of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured
the paper on which the Bills are printed.
The person or persons, who engraved the
plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.
Every person who has acted as a principal in
any other way, in the counterfeiting and utter-
ing the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared

in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOL-
LARS, and the alphabetical mark is the let-
ter B.

They may be distinguished from the genu-
ine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more
tender texture and glossier surface than the
genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the
true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the
counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair
stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The
letter a in the word demand, is badly formed,
and the whole word ill done, and there is no
comma at the end of it, as there is in the
genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in
the false, than in the genuine bills owing to
the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer
together, and consequently much more num-
erous. This difference strikes the eye at first
view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND
DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, &
prosecuting to conviction the several above
described offenders in respect to this, as to
the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President
of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the
Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Re-
spective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thf

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by
MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed
in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre,
Philadelphia, Author of *Victoria*, the In-
quisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given
the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not
unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—
Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recom-
mended to a school, from humanity rather
than a conviction of her integrity, or the regu-
larity of her former conduct, is enticed
from her governess, and accompanies a young
officer to America.—The marriage ceremo-
ny, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Char-
lotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of the
lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situ-
ations are artless and affecting—the descrip-
tions natural and pathetic; we should see
for Charlotte if such a person ever existed,
who for one error or scarcely, perhaps, deserved
so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction,
poetic justice is not, we think, properly dis-
tributed.

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky
compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar
and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France,
Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces,
the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price
two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.
Map of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware,
Georgia—Price three eighths of a dollar
each.

April 29.

tuth&3w

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the
Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by Je-
remiah Belknap, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards,
4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a
Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier.
Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the
Discovery of America by Christopher Colum-
bus; delivered at the request of the Historical
Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792,
being the completion of the Third Century,
since that memorable event. To which are
added, Four Dissertations, connected with the
subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&3w

—NO. 21—

Second street, between Market and Chestnut
streets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of
ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every
variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of
the most modern and tasteful patterns, for eve-
ry part of a house. The perfection attained
in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of
workmanship, durability of colours, variety
in designs, and good quality of the paper, will
be found to exceed any European papers at
the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy fescoon &
narrow borders, and of stucco and other co-
loured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.

Wholesale orders for any quantity, from
the country or for exportation, executed on
a short notice, on advantageous terms, on
usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has
a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory)
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